funding in each of the approved projects and are provided upto 15% of the total district project cost.

Upto November, 2008, Total Sanitation Campaign Programme (TSC) projects have been sanctioned in 590 rural districts of the country at a total outlay of Rs. 14,014 crore, with Rs. 1,672.94 crore for the component of IEC. Since 1999, over 4.91 crore Individual Household Latrines, 7.23 lakh school toilet units and 2.27 lakh Anganwadi toilets have been provided for rural areas under the TSC.

Steps for non-participants under NREGA

1837. SHRI MATILAL SARKAR: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a section of persons having job cards for the works under NREGA are not participating in the works and are not interested also;

(b) whether Government is contemplating any step for those nonparticipants;

(c) whether Government would decide to increase the mandays for those who are regularly participating in the programme; and

(d) the average mandays per card holder during the year 2007-08 in different States and UTs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDRA SEKHAR SAHU): (a) NREGA is demand based. In order to get employment under NREGA, a job card holder needs to submit a written application for work. Despite having a job card, workers are free to take up any other employment available in their area of residence or elsewhere. Legal guarantee for 100 days of wage employment under NREGA is for doing un-skilled manual work on demand. Therefore, workers who are interested in doing manual work apply for employment under the Act.

(b) Various steps have been taken to generate awareness about NREGA. Gram Sabhas and one day orientation of all Sarpanches at the Block level have been held. Local vernacular newspapers, radio, TV, films and cultural forms are being used for the purpose. Leaflets and brochures in local language are being provided. NGOs and Self help Groups are being associated in the awareness generation and also for mobilizing the rural population.

(c) NREGA provides a legal guarantee of 100 days of wage employment to every rural household in a financial year for doing unskilled manual work on demand. In addition, the workers are free to avail any other employment opportunity available to them.

(d) Basic unit for providing employment under NREGA is a household State-wise average of mandays per household is given in the Statement. (*See* below). Rural areas of Union territories have been covered under NREGA with effect from 1.4.2008

Statement

State-wise average of mandays for household

Sl. No.	State	Average persondays per house hold (in Lakhs)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	41.85
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	62.14
3.	Assam	34.76
4.	Bihar	21.84
5.	Chhattisgarh	57.60
6.	Gujarat	30.98
7.	Haryana	50.46
8.	Himachal Pradesh	35.98
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	31.51
10.	Jharkhand	44.50
11.	Karnataka	35.96
12.	Kerala	32.77
13.	Madhya Pradesh	63.33
14.	Maharashtra	38.94
15.	Manipur	42.93
16.	Meghalaya	38.98
17.	Mizoram	35.45
18.	Nagaland	21.08
19.	Orissa	36.95
20.	Punjab	38.54
21.	Rajasthan	77.33
22.	Sikkim	43.73
23.	Tamil Nadu	52.25
24.	Tripura	42.73
25.	Uttar Pradesh	33.27
26.	Uttaranchal	42.45
27.	West Bengal	25.21
	Total	42.37